

Florida, on August 22, 1984 at the age of 64. She also served, first, as assistant dean and then as associate dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Florida.

Her publications include studies in public administration and on community power structure. At the time of her death she was honorary president of the Florida Political Science Association, and earlier had served as a member of its council and as program vice president. She also served on the council and as recording secretary of the Southern Political Science Association. She was active in the women's caucuses of the Southern and of the American Political Science Associations. At the University of Florida she developed the course, Women in Politics, and also developed the interdisciplinary major in women's studies.

She received her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Kentucky and her doctorate from the University of Florida. In her memory an endowed scholarship has been established in the University of Florida Foundation, the annual award to be given to an outstanding woman undergraduate or graduate student in liberal arts and sciences. Contributions may be made, earmarked to the O. Ruth McQuown Endowment Fund, to the University of Florida Foundation, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Ithiel de Sola Pool

Ithiel Pool was one of the outstanding political scientists of our time and a pioneer in the field of social and political communication. He earned his doctorate at the University of Chicago in 1952, which then was a center of innovation in the social sciences. There he learned from Harold Lasswell and Douglas Waples; later he became an important collaborator in Lasswell's RADIR-project at the Hoover Library at Stanford University. This research eventually led to his book on *Satellite Generals* (1955) and *The Prestige Press* (1970).

At Chicago in the 1930s he took part in radical student politics, and learned to oppose Stalinism, earlier than many of

his contemporaries. He became an unwavering supporter of democracy, an internationalist and American patriot at the same time.

His values were noble, and his intellectual contributions were pathbreaking. He retained an uncommonly subtle and differentiated understanding of the problems of revolutions and revolutionary elites, and of the conditions of society and of mass communication likely to influence their failure or success. But side by side with his knowledge of revolutionary theories and ideologies, he was one of the first scholars to apply the empirical and pragmatic methods of behavioral science—notably content analysis and survey research—to these problems and also more generally to processes of social change of an evolutionary and largely nonviolent sort.

His joint work with Lasswell on *The Prestige Press* (1949, 1970) and the volume he edited on *Qualitative Content Analysis* bear witness to this combination.

What came to interest him most were the ways in which the world has been changing and the methods by which these changes could be identified and in part measured. Here again he continued but far extended Lasswell's interest in the political effects of symbols and communication, and in the possibilities of their manipulation, on the one hand, and of their partly autonomous change, on the other. In pursuit of this interest, he planned and edited a special issue of the *Public Opinion Quarterly* on communication (1957) and later collaborated with Gabriel Almond, Lucian Pye, Joseph LaPalombara and others in an important volume on *Communication in Political Development* (1962).

He also combined his interest in social and political communication with the study of institutions and organizations. His book on *American Business and Public Policy* (1963), written jointly with Raymond Bauer and Lewis Dexter, won the Woodrow Wilson Prize of the American Political Science Association in 1963. Later, he edited a major volume on the history of the telephone and its social and political effects, on the occasion of

the Centenary of that innovation in the United States, *The Social Impact of the Telephone* (1976).

Ithiel Pool's intellectual curiosity ranged even more widely. Through the center of International Studies at M.I.T., of which he was one of the founders, he encouraged studies of popular culture in Japan and of social communication in rural India.

In the field of survey research, he developed the method of combining the results of several surveys from adjacent periods on the same questions, so as to obtain, instead of, say, 2000 responses to each single survey, a super-sample of up to 100,000 responses to the same question. This permitted the construction of much smaller subgroups, such as perhaps "Northern urban Catholic workers under 40," or "Southern white farm women above 60," and all these so much more differentiated subgroups together permitted the construction of a much better picture of the probable impact of particular issues and actions of parties and candidates on electoral outcomes.

A study of this kind was developed in 1959-60 for the campaign of John F. Kennedy, the first Roman Catholic to be elected President of the United States. Whether or not it had an effect on the shaping of the strategy adopted by the candidate, the latter was in line with the recommendations made to him through this study. A publication based on it, by Robert Abelson, Ithiel Pool, and Samuel Popkin, *Candidates, Issues, and Strategies*, appeared in 1964.

Another of Pool's research interests lay in the exploration of human contact networks. What was the smallest number of face-to-face contacts needed to link any two members in a communications net, such as any two adult persons in the world? Ithiel Pool and the mathematician Manfred Kochen, working jointly, found an average number of between four and five such contacts. What percent of adults in a democracy are politically active? Pool picked six standard tests of political activity, such as attending political meetings, giving money to political causes or joining political organizations,

and he defined as "politically active" any person for whom the answer was "yes" to at least three of these six questions. Applying this test to a large amount of survey data, he found the share of political activists, so defined, among adults in the United States was fairly stable around three percent.

In these and other ways Ithiel Pool contributed substantially to behavioral political science, participation research, communication studies and research on political contacts and access, all of which in turn had important implications for political theory. Without his work, the thought of American political scientists would not be what it is today.

Ithiel did not only work on paper. He worked with people and with institutions. More than anyone else, he helped to create and lead the graduate program in political science at M.I.T., which soon made his department one of the best in the country and the world. He cared for students as persons and helped them to develop. He advised a succession of administrations in Washington, as well as foundations and professional organizations, particularly on matters of research. As joint program chairman, with Gabriel Almond, he shaped the 1966 Annual Meeting of that organization. His last campaign sought to mobilize social scientists and their organizations against excessive governmental definitions of privacy which would have denied them access to many data indispensable to their research. He felt that it was essential for American democracy to know itself better, and not to be blinkered or blinded by excessive policies of secrecy in regard to personal as well as public data.

In the judgment of public affairs, I have not always been able to agree with him. But his views and judgments always were based on wide knowledge and serious thought, and they commanded my respect. His views were firm but never narrow, intolerant, or fanatical. We all learned much from him, and he himself never ceased to learn.

Ithiel Pool was a great gentleman. He was kind, helpful to others, patient and with a touch of beauty or grace about his

person—a touch of the muse, as the ancients might have called it. His courage and steadfastness in his last years in his struggle against the deadly illness of cancer were admirable. He continued his teaching and research at M.I.T. until his last few days. We remain deeply indebted to him for what he did for our profession and for our field of knowledge and inquiry. But it is as a great gentleman and friend that some of us shall remember him most vividly. All of us who knew him well in the Cambridge community and in the universities will miss him deeply.

Karl W. Deutsch
Harvard University and
Science Center Berlin

Bennett M. Rich

Bennett M. Rich died March 30, 1984. During his 74 years, Bennett's accomplishments were many and significant. Having earned his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan, he served in the United States Army during the Second World War and as a consultant for the office of the U.S. Military Government in Germany in 1948. He began a long association with Rutgers University in 1946 and was the first director of Rutgers's Bureau of Government Research founded in 1950. From 1963 until his retirement in 1974, he was president of his *alma mater*,

Waynesburg College. Bennett was the author of two major scholarly works: *The Presidents and Civil Disorder* and *The Government and Administration of New Jersey*. During 1953-54, he was the visiting associate professor of political science and acting director of the Institute of Public Administration at the University of Michigan. From 1967 to 1973, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He was a visiting professor at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, 1976-79. Shortly before his death, Bennett completed a book on public policy and the aging to be published this fall by the University of Pittsburgh.

I personally remember Bennett for his many outstanding qualities. He was a man of strong loyalties: to his family, his religion, his *alma mater*, his scholarship. Bennett had a keen intellect, marked integrity, and proven patience. Ever the careful and respected scholar, he also had a lively awareness of human fragility and the subsequent need for humility. Though a deeply religious man, Bennett was not without the saving grace of a wonderful sense of humor. Bennett was a gracious, civilized, gentle man.

Warren Hoffnagle
Waynesburg College

CORRECTION

The Summer '84 issue of *PS* incorrectly identified Allen Weinstein as the new president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institution's Washington office. Weinstein, who holds professorships both at Georgetown University and at the Center's University of California-Santa Barbara headquarters, is president of the Center.